

LAP

To LAPIDATE. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To stone; to kill by stoning. *Diſt.*
LAPIDATION. *n. f.* [*lapidatio*, Lat. *lapidation*, Fr.] A stoning.
LAPIDEOUS. *adj.* [*lapideus*, Latin.] Stony; of the nature of stone.

There might fall down into the lapideous matter, before it was concreted into a stone, some small toad, which might remain there imprifoned, till the matter about it were condensed. *Ray on Creation.*

LAPIDESCENT. *n. f.* [*lapidesco*, Latin.] Stony concretion.

Of lapis ceratites, or cornu foſſile, in ſubterraneous cavities, there are many to be found in Germany, which are but the lapideſcencies, and putrefactive mutations, of hard bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. 22.

LAPIDESCENT. *adj.* [*lapideſcens*, Latin.] Growing or turning to ſtone.

LAPIDIFICATION. [*lapidification*, French.] The act of forming ſtones.

Induration or lapidification of ſubſtances more ſoft, is another degree of condensation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

LAPIDIFICK. *adj.* [*lapidifique*, French.] Forming ſtones.

The atoms of the lapidifick, as well as ſaline principle, being regular, do concur in producing regular ſtones. *Grew.*

LAPIDIST. *n. f.* [*from lapider*, Latin.] A dealer in ſtones or gems.

Hardneſs, wherein ſome ſtones exceed all other bodies, being exalted to that degree, that art in vain endeavours to counterſeit it, the factitious ſtores of chemiſts in imitation being eaſily detected by an ordinary lapidiſt. *Ray on Creation.*

LAPIS. *n. f.* [*Latin.*] A ſtone.

LAPIS LAZULI.

The lapis lazuli, or azure ſtone is a copper ore, very compact and hard, ſo as to take a high poliſh, and is worked into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, uſually of the ſize of a man's fiſt, of an elegant blue colour, beautifully variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a ſhining gold colour: that of Aſia and Africa is much ſuperior to the Bohemian or German kind: it has been uſed in medicine, but the preſent practice takes no notice of it: to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

LAPPER. *n. f.* [*from lap.*]

1. One who wraps up.

They may be lappers of linen, and bailiffs of the manor. *Swift's Conſideration on Two Bills.*

2. One who laps or licks.

LAPPET. *n. f.* [*diminutive of lap.*] The parts of a head dreſs that hang looſe.

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's lappets, and ruffles, and mantuas. *Swift.*

LAPSE. *n. f.* [*laſus*, Latin.]

1. Flow; fall; glide.

Round I ſaw

Hill, dale, and ſhady woods, and funny plains,
And liquid lapſe of murm'ring ſtreams. *Milton.*

Notions of the mind are preſerved in the memory, notwithstanding lapſe of time. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*

2. Petty error; ſmall miſtake.

There are petty errors and minor lapſes, not conſiderably injurious unto truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi. c. 13.

The weakneſs of human underſtanding all will confeſs; yet the confidence of moſt practically diſowns it; and it is eaſier to perſuade them of it from others lapſes than their own. *Glanville's Scip.* c. 9.

This ſcripture may be uſefully applied as a caution to guard againſt thoſe lapſes and failings, to which our infirmities daily expoſe us. *Rogers's Sermon.*

It hath been my conſtant buſineſs to examine whether I could find the ſmalleſt lapſe in file or propriety through my whole collection, that I might ſend it abroad as the moſt finiſhed piece. *Swift.*

3. Tranſlation of right from one to another.

In a preſentation to a vacant church, a layman ought to preſent within four months, and a clergyman within fix, otherwiſe a devolution, or lapſe of right, happens. *Ayliffe.*

To LAPSE. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To glide ſlowly; to fall by degrees.

This diſpoſition to ſhorten our words, by retrenching the vowels, is nothing elſe but a tendency to lapſe into the barbarity of thoſe northern nations from whom we are deſcended, and whoſe languages labour all under the ſame defect. *Swift's Letter to the Lord Treafurer.*

2. To fail in any thing; to ſlip.

I have ever narrated my friends,
Of whom he's chief, with all the ſize that verity
Would without lapſing ſuffer. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To lapſe in fulneſs

Is ſorer than to lie for need; and falſhood
Is worſe in kings than beggars. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

3. To ſlip by inadvertency or miſtake.

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Theſites, has lapſed into the burleſque character, and departed from that ſerious air eſſential to an epick poem. *Add. Spectator.*

LAR

Let there be no wilful perverſion of another's meaning; no ſudden ſeizure of a lapſed ſyllable to play upon it. *Watts.*

3. To loſe the proper time.

Myſelf ſtood out;
For which if I be lapſed in this place,
I ſhall pay dear. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

As an appeal may be deferred by the appellant's lapſing the term of law, ſo it may alſo be deferred by a lapſe of the term of a judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another.

If the archbiſhop ſhall not fill it up within fix months enſuing, it lapſes to the king. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. To fall from perfection, truth or faith.

Once more I will renew
His lapſed pow'rs, though forfeit, and intrall'd
By fin to foul exorbitant deſires. *Milton's Paraſiſe Loſt.*

Indeed the charge ſeems deſigned as an artifice of diverſion, a ſprout of that fig-tree which was to hide the nakedneſs of lapſed Adam. *Decay of Piety.*

All publick forms ſuppoſe it the moſt principal, univerſal, and daily requiſite to the lapſing ſtate of human corruption. *Decay of Piety.*

There were looked on as lapſed perſons, and great feverities of penance were preſcribed them, as appears by the canons of Ancyra. *Stillingſteet's Diſc.* on Romiſh Idolatry.

LAPWING. *n. f.* [*lap* and *wing*.] A clamorous bird with long wings.

Ah! but I think him better than I ſay,
And yet would herein others eyes were worſe:
Far from her neſt the lapwing cries away;
My heart prays for him, though my tongue do curſe. *Shak.*

And how in fields the lapwing Tereus reigns,
The warbling nightingale in woods complains. *Dryden.*

LAPWORK. *n. f.* [*lap* and *work*.] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

A baſket made of porcupine quills: the ground is a pack-thread caul woven, into which, by the Indian women, are wrought, by a kind of lap-work, the quills of porcupines, not ſplit, but of the young ones intire; mixed with white and black in even and indented waves. *Grew's Miſcgen.*

LARBOARD. *n. f.*

The left-hand ſide of a ſhip, when you ſtand with your face to the head. *Harris.*

Or when Ulyſſes on the larboard ſhunn'd
Charybdis, and by the other whirlpool ſteer'd. *Milton.*

'Tack to the larboard, and ſtand off to ſea,
Veer ſtarboard ſea and land. *Dryden.*

LARCENY. *n. f.* [*larcin*, Fr. *latrocinium*, Lat.] Petty theft.

Thoſe laws would be very unjuſt, that ſhould chaſtiſe murder and petty larceny with the ſame puniſhment. *Speſat.*

LARCH. *n. f.* [*Larix*.]

The leaves, which are long and narrow, are produced out of little tubercles, in form of a painter's pencil, as in the cedar of Libanus, but fall off in winter; the cones are ſmall and oblong, and, for the moſt part, have a ſmall branch growing out of the top; theſe are produced at remote diſtances from the male flowers, on the ſame tree: the male flowers are, for the moſt part, produced on the under ſide of the branches, and, at their firſt appearance, are very like ſmall cones. *Milton.*

Some botanical critics tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphoſing the ſiſters of Phaeton into poplars, who ought to have been turned into larch trees; for that it is this kind of tree which ſheds a gum, and is commonly found on the banks of the Po. *Addiſon on Italy.*

LARD. *n. f.* [*lardum*, Latin; *lard*, French.]

1. The greaſe of ſwine.

So may thy paſtures with their ſlow'ry ſeaſts,
As ſuddenly as lard, fat thy lean beaſts. *Dante.*

2. Bacon; the fleſh of ſwine.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
'And to the table ſent the ſmoking lard;
On which with eager appetite they dine,
A ſav'ry bit, that ſerv'd to reſiſt wine. *Dryden's Ovid.*

The ſacrifice they ſped;
Chopp'd off their nervous thighs, and next prepar'd
'T' involve the lean in cauls, and mend with lard. *Dryden.*

To LARD. *v. a.* [*larder*, French; *from the noun.*]

1. To ſtuff with bacon.

The larded thighs on loaded altars laid. *Dryd. Homer.*

No man lards ſalt pork with orange peel,
Or garniſhes his lamb with ſpitch-cock eel. *King.*

2. To fatten.

Now Falſtaff ſweats to death,
And lards the lean earth as he walks along. *Shakeſp.*

Brave ſoldier, doth he lie
Larding the plain. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

3. To mix with ſomething elſe by way of improvement.

I found, Horatio,
A royal knavery; an exact command,
Larded with many ſeveral ſorts of reaſons. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

LAR

Let no alien interpoſe

To lard with wit thy hungry Epſom proſe. *Dryden.*

He lards with flouriſhes his long harangue; *Dryd.*

'Tis fine, ſayſt thou.

Swearing by heaven; the poets think this nothing, their plays are ſo much larded with it. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

LARDER. *n. f.* [*lardier*, old French; *from lard.*] The room where meat is kept or ſalted.

This ſimilitude is not borrowed of the larder houſe, but out of the ſchool houſe. *Aſham's Schoolmaſter.*

Fleſh is ill kept in a room that is not cool; whereas in a cool and wet larder it will keep longer. *Bacon.*

So have I ſeen in larder dark,

Of veal a lucid loin. *Dorſet.*

Old age,
Morofe, perverſe in humour, diffident
The more he fills abounds, the leſs content:
His larder and his kitchen too obſerves.

And now, left he ſhould want hereafter, ſtarves. *King.*

LARDERER. [*larder.*] One who has the charge of the larder.

LARDON. *n. f.* [*French.*] A bit of bacon.

LARGE. *adj.* [*large*, French; *largus*, Latin.]

1. Big; bulky.

Charles II. asked me, What could be the reaſon, that in mountainous countries the men were commonly larger, and yet the cattle of all ſorts ſmaller. *Temple.*

Great Theron ſell,
Great Theron, large of limbs, of giant height. *Dryden.*

Warwick, Leiſceſter, and Buckingham, bear a large boned ſheep of the beſt ſhape and deepeſt ſtaple. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

2. Wide; extenſive.

Their former large peopling was an effect of the countries impoveriſhing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Let them dwell in the land, and trade therein; for it is large enough for them. *Gen. xxiv. 21.*

There he conquered a thouſand miles wide and large. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful.

Thou ſhalt drink of thy ſiſter's cup deep and large. *Ezek.*

Vernal funs and ſhowers

Diffuſe their warmth, large influence. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

4. Copious; diſſuſe.

Skippon gave a large teſtimony under his hand, that they had carried themſelves with great civility. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

I might be very large upon the importance and advantages of education, and ſay a great many things which have been ſaid before. *Felton on the Clafficks.*

5. At LARGE. Without refrain.

If you divide a cane into two, and one ſpeak at the one end, and you lay your ear at the other, it will carry the voice farther than in the air at large. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Thus incorporeal ſpirits to ſmalleſt forms

Reduce'd their ſhapes immenſe; and were at large,
Though without number ſtill. *Milton's Paraſiſe Loſt.*

The children are bred up in their father's way; or ſo plentifully provided for, that they are left at large. *Sprat.*

Your zeal becomes importunate;

I've hitherto permitted it to rave
And talk at large; but learn to keep it in,
Left it ſhould take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addiſ.*

6. At LARGE. Diffuſely.

Diſcover more at large what cauſe that was,
For I am ignorant, and cannot gueſs. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated at large. *Watts.*

LARGELY. *adv.* [*from large.*]

1. Widely; extenſively.

Where the author treats more largely, it will explain the ſhorter hints and brief intimations. *Watts's Imp. on the Mind.*

2. Copiouſly; diſſuſely.

How he lives and eats:
How largely gives; how ſplendidly he treats. *Dryden.*

Thoſe, who in warmer climes complain,
From Phœbus' rays they ſuffer pain,
Muſt own, that pain is largely paid
By gen'rous wines beneath the ſhade. *Swift.*

3. Liberally; bounteouſly.

They their fill of love, and love's diſport
Took largely; of their mutual guilt the ſeal. *Milton.*

LARGENESS. *n. f.* [*from large.*]

1. Bigneſs; bulk.

London excels any other city in the whole world, either in largeneſs, or number of inhabitants. *Sprat's Sermons.*

2. Greatneſs; elevation.

In length and largeneſs like the dugs of cows. *Dryden.*

There will be occaſion for largeneſs of mind and agreeableneſs of temper. *Callier of Friendſhip.*

3. Extenſion; amplitude.

They which would file away moſt from the largeneſs of that offer, do in more ſparing terms acknowledge little leiſ.

Hooker, b. v. f. 27.

LAS

The ample propoſition that hope makes

In all deſigns begun on earth below,
Falls in the promiſed largeneſs. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Cref.*

Knowing beſt the largeneſs of my own heart toward my people's good and juſt contentment. *King Charles.*

Shall grief contract the largeneſs of that heart,

In which nor fear nor anger has a part? *Waller.*

Man as far tranſcends the beaſts in largeneſs of deſire, as dignity of nature and employment. *Glanville's Apology.*

If the largeneſs of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence, we may reckon it illuſtrious weakneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Widenenſs.

Suppoſing that the multitude and largeneſs of rivers ought to continue as great as now; we can eaſily prove, that the extent of the ocean could be no leſs. *Bentley's Sermons.*

LARGESS. *n. f.* [*largeſſe*, Fr.] A preſent; a gift; a bounty.

Our coffers with too great a court,
And liberal largeſſe, are grown ſomewhat light. *Shakeſp.*

He left me; having aſſigned a value of about two thouſand ducats, for a bounty to me and my fellows: for they give great largeſſes where they come. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

A pardon to the captain, and a largeſſe
Among the ſoldiers, had appeas'd their fury. *Denham.*

The paltry largeſſe too ſeverely watch'd,
That no intruding gueſts uſurp a ſhare. *Dryden's Juv.*

I am enamoured of Irus, whoſe condition will not admit of ſuch largeſſes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

LARGITION. *n. f.* [*largitio*, Lat.] The act of giving. *Diſt.*

LARK. *n. f.* [*lapeſce*, Saxon; *lerk*, Daniſh; *lavrack*, Scotſh.] A ſmall ſinging bird.

It was the lark, the herald of the morn. *Shakeſp.*

Look up a height, the thrill-gorg'd lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Th' example of the heav'nly lark,

Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark. *Cowley.*

Mark how the lark and linnet ſing;
With rival notes

They ſtrain their warbling throats,
To welcome in the ſpring. *Dryden.*

LARKER. *n. f.* [*from lark.*] A catcher of larks. *Diſt.*

LARKSPUR. *n. f.*

Its flower conſiſts of many diſſimilar petals, with the uppermoſt contracted, which ends in a tail, and receives another biſid petal, which alſo ends in a tail; in the middle riſes a pointal, which becomes a fruit of many pods collected into a head, and filled with ſeeds generally angular. *Miller.*

LARVATED. *adj.* [*larvatus*, Latin.] Malked. *Diſt.*

LARUM. *n. f.* [*from alarum* or *alarm*.]

1. Alarm; noiſe noting danger.

Utterers of ſecrets he from thence debarr'd,
His larum bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cauſe requir'd, but never out of time,
Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime. *Fa. Ry.*

The peaking cornute her husband dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy, comes to me in the inſtant of our encounter. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

How far off lie theſe armies?

—Within a mile and half.
—Then ſhall we hear their larum, and they ours. *Shakeſp.*

She is become formidable to all her neighbours, as ſhe puts every one to ſtand upon his guard, and have a continual larum bell in his ears. *Howell's Vocal Poet.*